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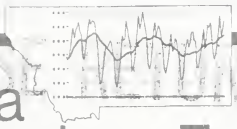


Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1990 Report

Volume 20, Number 3

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS and EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's **third quarter Civilian Labor Force** declined by 1.7 percent and 7,000 workers from last quarter. The state's work force was down about 10,000 from the third quarter of 1989.

EMPLOYMENT

Total average employment was at 382,200 for the quarter—down from the previous quarter by 1.14 percent and 4,400 workers. Third quarter employment closely parallels 1986's third quarter average of 382,900—but is down from 1989's third quarter employment estimate of 391,900, which was the highest third quarter average ever recorded in Montana.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of Montana's **unemployed** for the third quarter stood at 2,600 fewer than for the preceding quarter. Estimated unemployed for the quarter equaled 20,100—translating to a 5.0 percent unemployment rate, which is the same rate as for the third quarter of last year.

TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT**

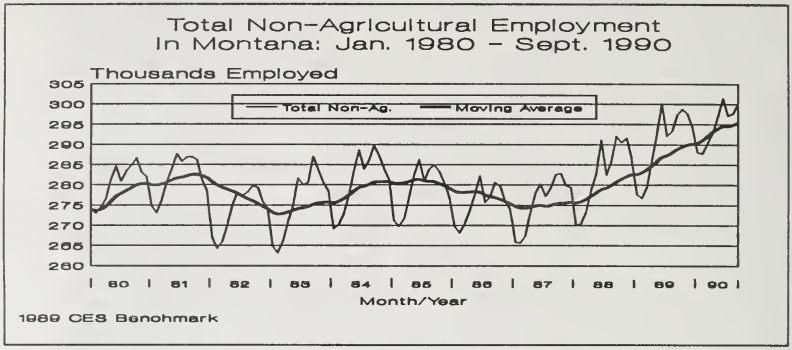
**NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the third quarter averaged 298,300—or 1,200 more than for the second quarter, and 4,000 more than for the third quarter of 1989. Of the 1,200 gain in jobs, the PRIVATE SECTOR gained 7,600, while GOVERNMENT declined by 6,400 jobs. From August to September, non-agricultural employment increased by 2,400. The change reflects increases in both local and state

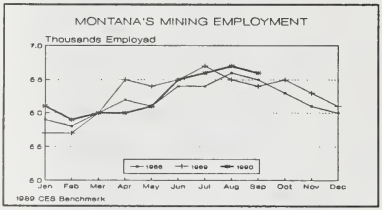
Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1990 - 3rd	402,300	382,200	20,100	5.0%
1990 - 2nd	409,300	386,600	22,700	5.5%
1990 - 1st	407,500	383,000	24,500	6.0%
1989 - 4th	402,900	380,900	22,000	5.5%
1989 - 3rd	412,400	391,900	20,500	5.0%
1989 - 2nd	406,800	383,200	23,600	5.8%

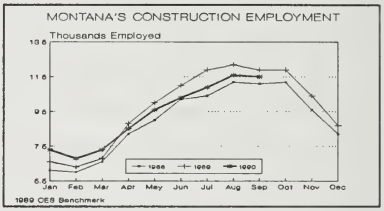
*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1990 Benchmark



government as school resumed in the fall. For the two-month period, private sector employment showed a seasonal decline of 2,700. Job declines showed up in MINING (-100), CONSTRUCTION (-100), TRADE (-1,900), FINANCE,INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (-200) and SERVICES (-1,000). The only industry that showed an improvement was MANUFACTURING (+600), with the increase appearing primarily in food production. TRANSPORTATION,COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES employment remained the same.



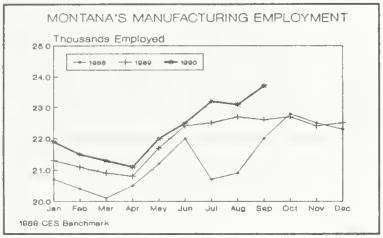
MINING showed 400 more jobs this quarter than last, with gains showing in **gas & oil extraction** (+200), **metal** (+100), and **non-metal** (+100). Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1989, MINING increased by 100 jobs. The industry showed a 100 job decrease from August to September — but was ahead of September 1989 by 200.



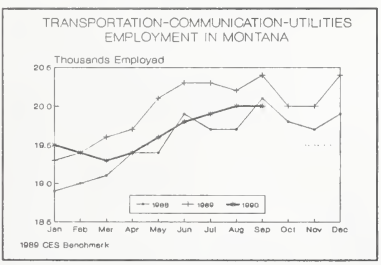
Third quarter **CONSTRUCTION** jobs increased by 1,800 over the previous quarter, but were down by 700 from last year. **Heavy construction** added 900 jobs, followed by **special trades** with an increase of 500, and **general building construction** with an increase of 400 jobs. All sectors of the industry were down from last year with overall CONSTRUCTION declining by 100 jobs from August to September — which is a normal seasonal trend. **General building construction** and **special trades** each lost 100 jobs during that time, while **heavy construction** added 100.

During September 1990 there were 400 fewer CONSTRUCTION jobs than in September 1989. **General building** was down 200 jobs, while **heavy construction** and **special trades** were each down 100 jobs.

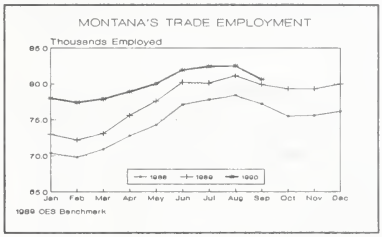
MANUFACTURING increased by 1,400 jobs over the preceding quarter as **durable manufacturing** increased by 1,100 jobs, and **non-durable manufacturing** increased by 300. There was an atypical gain from August to September of 600 jobs in MANUFACTURING due to the apparent early start of the sugar campaign with **food & kindred production** up 300 jobs. **Other non-durable manufacturing** was up by 200 jobs, while **printing & publishing** added about 100 jobs.



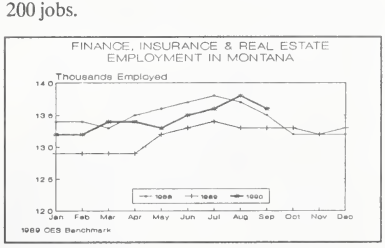
Durable manufacturing remained at the same level in September as in August. Since September of last year MANUFACTURING provided an additional 1,100 jobs in **other durable** (+600), **lumber & wood** (+200), **food & kindred** (+200) and **printing & publishing** (+100).



The average number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** increased by 400 over the previous quarter—and had a net decrease of 300 jobs over the corresponding quarter of 1989. August-to-September job numbers posted no change, with **local & interurban transportation** (e.g. school buses) up by 100 jobs, and **combined utilities** down by 100.



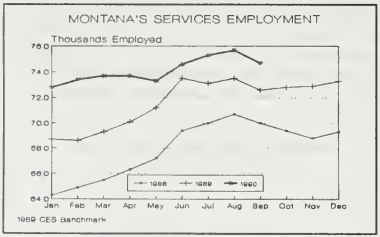
TRADE posted a third quarter increase of 1,500 jobs over the second quarter—with **wholesale trade** showing a modest gain of 100 jobs, and **retail trade** increasing by 1,400 jobs. However, **TRADE** lost a higher-than-usual 1,900 jobs from August to September, with **wholesale trade** losing 200 jobs and **retail trade** losing 1,700 jobs. **Eating & drinking places** was largely responsible for this deficit with a drop of 1,200 jobs primarily due to the slowing down in tourism. Other sectors of the **TRADE** industry showing net job losses were **auto dealers & service stations** (-200), **miscellaneous retail stores** (-200), **building material stores** (-100) and **food stores** (-100). In **wholesale trade, non-durable wholesale** lost 200 jobs.



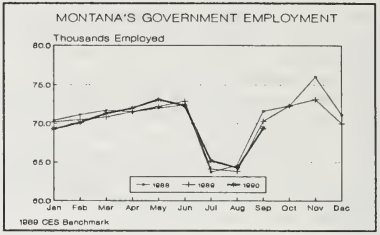
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE increased by 300 jobs over the previous quarter-and by 400 jobs over the third quarter of 1989. **Insurance** gained 100 jobs over the

preceding quarter, and 300 jobs over the third quarter in 1989. **Real estate** increased by 100 jobs over the second quarter, remaining the same as the corresponding quarter of last year. From August to September, **finance** showed a net loss of 200 jobs, while **insurance** and **real estate** remained the same as for the month of August.

SERVICE industry jobs for the quarter increased by 1,300 from the previous quarter—and gained 2,100 jobs over the third quarter of last year. Most of the increase was in **hotels & other lodging places** (+1,300), **health services** (+300), and **membership organizations** (+300). **Educational services** lost 800 jobs, which is a normal seasonal decrease as schools were not in session during July and part of August. From August to September, SERVICES showed a normal seasonal downturn of 1,000 jobs. Job losses showed up in **hotels & other lodging places** (-600), **health services** (-400), **membership organizations** (-200), **amusement & recreation** (-100), and **engineering, accounting & related** (-100). Job gains for the month showed up in **educational services** (+300) and **auto repair** (+100).



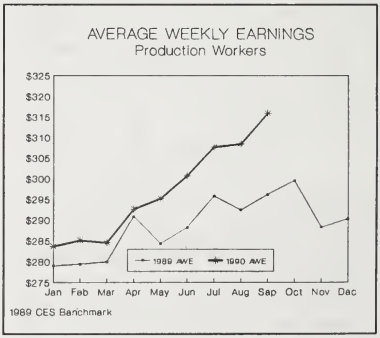
Comparing September 1990 with September 1989, the SERVICE industry gained 2,100 jobs, primarily in **health services** (+800), **miscellaneous business services** (+400), **membership organizations** (+400), **educational services** (+200), **social services** (+200), **hotels & other lodging** (+100), **personal services** (+100), and **engineering, accounting & related** (+100). **Amusement & recreation** was down 200 jobs.

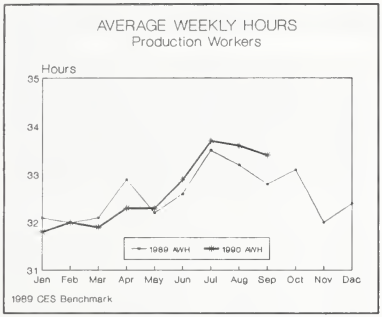


Total **GOVERNMENT** averaged 6,400 fewer jobs than for the previous quarter. **Local government** lost 4,600 jobs, **state government** was down 1,900 jobs—and **federal government** showed a slight gain of 100 jobs. GOVERNMENT jobs were up 5,100 from August to September as local and state schools went back into session. **Other local government** posted a decline of 2,400 jobs—many of which were temporary jobs at county fairs.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS and EARNINGS

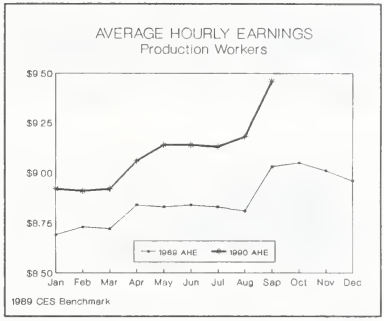
Average weekly earnings for the third quarter were $14.50 higher than the second quarter's average—and $15.93 more than for the comparable quarter in 1989. This represents a 5.4 percent increase over the corresponding quarter of 1989.





The increase in average weekly earnings is due to more **average weekly hours** being worked (1.1). Compared with the previous quarter, there is an increase of 15 cents per hour in **average hourly earnings**.

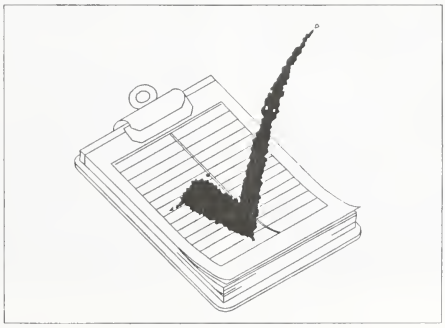
Average hourly earnings were up in September in all industry sectors over the same month last year. **Average weekly hours** showed an increase over the year in all industries except for mining. The decline in hours worked and the increases in hourly earnings from August to September are typical as temporary summer jobs start a seasonal decline.



BUREAU LAUNCHES WAGE SURVEY

A massive wage-and-fringe benefits survey was recently launched by the Research and Analysis Bureau to gather current salary and fringe benefits information in the state.

Approximately 27,000 Montana employers will receive survey forms in what is the largest, single survey ever conducted by the bureau. Funding for the survey is being provided by the Montana Job Service, the Montana State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee and the Montana Job Training Coordinating Council.



The last area wage-and-fringe benefits survey was completed in 1986, and yielded only statewide information. The current survey is expected to be completed by mid-1991, and will pinpoint salaries and fringe benefits by occupation within 10 regions of the state.

The first surveys were mailed to employers in the manufacturing and transportation industries.

HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

•**Cargill Inc. has decided to close** its grain-merchandising offices in Portland, Ore., and is transferring some operations to its Great Falls office. Cargill logistical staff will remain in Portland, but grain traders will be based closer to where grain is produced. Cargill's area manager in Great Falls says the change will bring the addition of two grain merchandisers and about five support staff to Great Falls.

•**A Three Forks farm family** started selling high-quality wheat to a Bozeman bakery several years ago – and ended up buying the business this fall. The family has renamed Yogi's Bakery the Wheat Montana Bakery. Bread and bagels are made with wheat grown on the family's farm and stone-ground at a Conrad mill. Products are marketed under the Montana Harvest label.

•**A Plentywood couple** who converted part of their farmland from wheat to flowers two years ago are now selling dried flowers in 49 states. Firehill Farms Co. employs 12 people, with additional workers hired during the summer to pick and process wild baby's breath.

MINING

•**The Department of State Lands** has given the Blue Range Mining Co. permission to expand its gold and silver mining operation near Lewistown. Blue Range plans to expand its underground mine about 13 miles northeast of Lewistown, and to reopen the nearby Virgin Gulch mine. The firm's engineer says there are no immediate plans to increase the 74-member work force.

•**The proposed Big Blackfoot Mine project** near Lincoln has been put on hold because of unstable gold prices. A spokesman for the partners involved in the project says Inland Gold and N.A. Degerstrom Co. will wait out political instability in the Middle East until at least November before making a decision to proceed with or abandon the project.

•**As expected, the W.R. Grace & Co.** has laid off about three-quarters of the workers who worked at the vermiculite mine near Libby that the company decided to close because of a shrinking demand for vermiculite. About 20 employees will stay on payroll to dismantle the mine and reclaim the area.

CONSTRUCTION

•**Construction is expected to be completed** next spring on a 75,000 square-foot building in Great Falls' Holiday Village Mall that will be leased to Sears, Roebuck & Co. The $2.1 million building is being constructed on the site where a Buttrey Food-Drug store formerly was located. Sears will move to the mall from its present downtown location when the new building is ready.

•**A congressional conference committee** has approved $4.4 million for the construction of an innovative freeway exit off of Interstate 90 at Bozeman that would have a staffed tourist bureau. If approved by the House and the Senate, the 19th Street interchange would incorporate the use of recycled materials in its construction, and would use effluent from the city's sewage treatment plant to irrigate and fertilize the interchange grounds.

MANUFACTURING

•**A University of Montana report** says Montana lumber production dropped 25 million board-feet in the second quarter of 1990, putting production at the lowest level since 1985 except for a strike period in 1988. UM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research conducted a survey, in cooperation with the Montana Wood Products Assoc., of 32 lumber plants that

produce more than 90 percent of the state's lumber.

•**An oil recycling business in Great Falls** is removing water and other impurities from waste oil, and turning it into fuel oil that can be used in industrial boilers and burners. The treasurer of Oily Waste Processors' automated plant says he believes the plant should be able to handle all of the state's waste oil.

•**Innovative methods of using microbes** to extract precious metals from ore concentrates and to clean up toxic waste sites are being developed in Polson by the research and development subsidiary of Waste Water Inc. of Dallas, Texas. Located in Polson for less than a year, Microbial Biotechnology Inc. has a staff of 16, which should double by the end of the year according to the director of the Polson facility. He says Polson workers grow bacteria in fermentation tanks, and then freeze-dry them before shipping to customers around the world. The firm also processes short runs of ore concentrates in Polson, with the intent of developing on-site processing facilities in the future for mines or groups of mines.

•**The U.S. military buildup in Saudi Arabia** has translated into a desert-camouflage net contract for A&S Tribal Industries on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. A&S has been awarded a $1 million contract to manufacture 15,000 tan and khaki-colored nets to camouflage tanks, jeeps and trucks in desert terrain. The tribal firm also was recently awarded its largest contract to date to make aluminum medical chests for the Department of Defense.

•**TAMSCO Manufacturing in Polson** is manufacturing digital dead-reckoning tracers for Trident submarines under a Department of Defense contract. The trackers keep track of the paths submarines travel so the exact routes can be repeated on return trips. The Polson plant is owned by minority-owned TAMSCO Manufacturing, a Maryland-based defense contractor. TAMSCO has eight field offices in the U.S., and does all its manufacturing in Polson, where it employs 85 people.

•**Turner Engineering in Stevensville** has won a $3.7 million contract to manufacture smoke grenades for the Department of Defense. The company's president says the new contract modifies an existing contract, and will keep 40 employees working into 1991.

•**A Bozeman high-tech firm is laying off** nearly a quarter of its 50 employees because of defense spending cutbacks, according to an ILX Lightwave Corp. spokesman. The firm makes laboratory instruments for the laser diode industry.

•**Brand S Lumber in Livingston** is investing over $1.5 million in a new finishing mill and a series of drying kilns in order to produce finished wood products such as window molding and tongue-and-groove paneling. The sister mill will be called Yellowstone Woodworks, and should be in operation later next year according to a spokesman. He says the two mills will be able to increase their product lines without increasing their supply of lumber by better using lumber waste products.

•**Champion International** has announced plans to permanently lay off between 100 and 150 of its 750 Libby mill employees this fall. About half of those workers laid off, however, will be college students who had been hired for the summer. A company spokesman says Champion plans to replace the Libby mill in one or two years with a more efficient mill that can be operated with fewer workers.

•**Columbia Falls Forest Products** has laid off about 150 workers at its Columbia Falls mill. Equipment will be mothballed, and the mill may remain closed until February according to a company spokesman, who says high log prices and low lumber prices forced the closure.

•**A new $1 million sugar loading system** is in operation at Western Sugar's refinery in Billings. The refinery's manager says updated equipment will allow the refinery to load a railroad car with 20 tons of sugar in four hours instead of six. In addition, the loading facility has been enlarged so that workers can clean one car while another is being filled.

•**A 5-year-old Kalispell company** that manufactures snacks from roasted wheat, oats and sunflower seeds is expanding into the Chicago, Spokane, Seattle and Portland markets according to a spokesman for the company. Amazing Grains, the spokesman says, produces about 800 single-serving packages of roasted wheat snacks from one bushel of Montana-grown wheat.

•**A pasta plant located near Polson** is using semolina flour derived from Montana-grown durum wheat to manufacture a thick, soup-type noodle which is sold dried in grocery stores around the state. Country Pasta also produces fresh noodles, linguine and fettucini for Western Montana restaurants and delis.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

•**Past gasoline overcharges** to Montanans amounting to $300,000 will go toward the design and construction of a transloader facility in Shelby. The facility will consist of a large warehouse where trucks from Canada will be able to transfer products onto Burlington Northern trains – and where train cargo will be loaded onto trucks returning to Canada or other destinations. The warehouse will also be used to store bulk and lumber products for later shipping.

•**U.S. West has made public plans to reduce** its work force by 10 percent in it's 14-state area. There is no definite timetable for the cuts, a regional spokesman says, which will take place over several years. A company spokesman in Montana says the proposed cuts will not necessarily translate to 10 percent cuts in Montana, where there are just over 1,000 U.S. West employees.

•**Missoula is scheduled to have** a third commercial television station by late fall. KTMF will be affiliated with ABC, according to a spokesman for its owner, Continental Television Network Inc.

RETAIL TRADE

•**The management of Buttrey Food-Drug** has purchased the Great Falls-based supermarket chain from American Stores Co. A spokesman says there will be no change in the management of the stores, which will continue to operate as a free-standing chain. The headquarters of the 44-store chain, he says, will remain in Great Falls, and some employees will be added at the Great Falls office to perform functions that were previously handled at American Stores' Salt Lake City headquarters.

•**Montana has opened a second trade office** in Japan. The new office is located in Kumamoto prefecture. The state already operates a trade office in Tokyo.

•**Tourism was up this summer** from the past summer according to the State Department of Commerce. A Commerce Department spokesman says visits to major Montana attractions through August were up 3.6 percent over the corresponding period in 1989.

•**Six years spent building up a fly-fishing art** business has paid off for a Montana couple. The owners of the Fly Fisherman's Gallery in Ennis have landed a five-year contract to run Pennsylvania's salmon and trout stamp program. They say they will move their business to Bozeman in order to produce the 1.25 million stamps; 250,000 brochures; 7,350 fine art prints; and numerous posters required each year for the Pennsylvania job. They plan to eventually hire 15 to 20 employees. They also plan to open more art galleries devoted exclusively to fly-fishing art.

•**Club Wholesale has decided to close** its Billings store as the Idaho-based chain redirects its

retail efforts from general merchandise to office supplies. A company spokesman says 43 employees will be affected by the Billings store closure.

•**A new water bottling firm** plans to begin bottling spring water from Camp Creek Springs east of Philipsburg by the end of the year. A Montana Silver Springs Inc. spokesman says the Philipsburg plant will market two lines of spring water—plus a line of sparkling mineral water in assorted flavors. He says the firm could eventually employ as many as 28 people.

•**A major discount store chain is expanding** in Montana. Pamida Corp. already operates small, older stores in Lewistown and Glasgow. The midwestern chain opened new stores this year in Livingston and Kalispell, and has begun construction on stores in Polson and Libby.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE

•**A leading analyst of the banking and savings-and-loan** industry reports that Montana's banking industry is the ninth most profitable in the nation. Sheshunoff Information Services Inc. reports that Montana banks earned a 1.18 percent annualized return on assets, which compares with a national rate of 0.71 percent.

SERVICES

•**A two-year-old Billings business** that specializes in providing temporary and contract nursing services is thriving according to its registered nurse owner. Criticare Professional Nurses, Inc. employs registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and nurse's aides who usually work for individual patients on an hourly basis, and for health-care facilities on 4 to 13-week contracts.

•**Big Sky has announced plans to build** a new ski lift and six new intermediate ski runs this season. A resort spokesman says night skiing will also be started on three more lighted runs this winter.

•**Harlowton's historic Graves Hotel** has reopened after being closed for a year. The new owners of the gothic-style sandstone hotel say they plan to restore the hotel's rooms one by one.

Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	Wage Rate	Date Set
Administrative Clerk	$5.93 per Hour	08/03/90
Livestock Worker/Ranch Hand	$693.20 per Month (not including room & board)	08/24/90
Agronomist (Ph.D. not required)	$10.67 per Hour	08/31/90
Combiner	$46.00 per Day (plus room & board)	09/21/90
Chef	$6.30 per Hour	09/24/90
Lamber	$750.39 per Month (plus room & board)	10/02/90
Home Attendant	$5.06 per Hour	10/04/90
Cook (Specialty, Foreign Food)	$5.73 per Hour	10/10/90
Civil Engineer	$15.63 per Hour	10/12/90
Private Nurse	$13.68 per Hour	10/13/90
Flood Irrigator	$5.00 per Hour (including room & board)	10/14/90
Sprinkling Irrigator	$0.18 per Foot (not including room & board)	10/14/90
Parts Manager	$9.38 per Hour	10/31/90

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM

SEPTEMBER 1990 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	392,534	370,603	21,931	5.6%
YELLOWSTONE	63,263	59,885	3,378	5.3%
CASCADE	38,396	36,140	2,256	5.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,393	4,199	194	4.4%
BIG HORN	4,183	3,629	554	13.2%
BLAINE	3,311	2,973	338	10.2%
BROADWATER	1,282	1,213	69	5.4%
CARBON	3,925	3,780	145	3.7%
CARTER	953	926	27	2.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,496	2,403	93	3.7%
CUSTER	5,735	5,532	203	3.5%
DANIELS	1,136	1,099	37	3.3%
DAWSON	4,968	4,782	186	3.7%
DEER LODGE	4,049	3,760	289	7.1%
FALLON	1,380	1,353	27	2.0%
FERGUS	5,414	5,152	262	4.8%
FLATHEAD	30,066	28,072	1,994	6.6%
GALLATIN	25,520	24,726	794	3.1%
GARFIELD	826	806	20	2.4%
GLACIER	5,386	4,859	527	9.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	528	499	29	5.5%
GRANITE	1,222	1,134	88	7.2%
HILL	8,123	7,636	487	6.0%
JEFFERSON	5,760	5,593	167	2.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,321	1,282	39	3.0%
LAKE	10,476	9,624	852	8.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	24,783	23,803	980	4.0%
LIBERTY	850	833	17	2.0%
LINCOLN	7,861	7,092	769	9.8%
MCCONE	1,175	1,141	34	2.9%
MADISON	2,896	2,818	78	2.7%
MEAGHER	933	918	15	1.6%
MINERAL	1,114	989	125	11.2%
MISSOULA	40,741	38,975	1,766	4.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,691	1,539	152	9.0%
PARK	6,272	5,958	314	5.0%
PETROLEUM	277	267	10	3.6%
PHILLIPS	2,551	2,433	118	4.6%
PONDERA	2,944	2,804	140	4.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,199	1,170	29	2.4%
POWELL	2,823	2,666	157	5.6%
PRAIRIE	744	724	20	2.7%
RAVALLI	10,476	9,707	769	7.3%
RICHLAND	4,990	4,711	279	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	5,455	4,867	588	10.8%
ROSEBUD	4,734	4,320	414	8.7%
SANDERS	3,080	2,740	340	11.0%
SHERIDAN	2,311	2,245	66	2.9%
SILVER BOW	13,276	12,201	1,075	8.1%
STILLWATER	2,603	2,478	125	4.8%
SWEET GRASS	1,320	1,276	44	3.3%
TETON	2,816	2,738	78	2.8%
TOOLE	2,218	2,100	118	5.3%
TREASURE	475	453	22	4.6%
VALLEY	4,242	4,075	167	3.9%
WHEATLAND	1,025	976	49	4.8%
WIBAUX	551	531	20	3.6%

TABLE I-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM
AUGUST 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	405,565	387,863	17,702	4.4%
YELLOWSTONE	64,339	61,799	2,540	3.9%
CASCADE	39,516	37,781	1,735	4.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,641	4,471	170	3.7%
BIG HORN	4,262	3,719	543	12.7%
BLAINE	3,356	3,114	242	7.2%
BROADWATER	1,396	1,336	60	4.3%
CARBON	3,973	3,861	112	2.8%
CARTER	1,101	1,076	25	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,714	2,653	61	2.2%
CUSTER	6,029	5,845	184	3.1%
DANIELS	1,196	1,163	33	2.8%
DAWSON	5,279	5,128	151	2.9%
DEER LODGE	4,262	3,982	280	6.6%
FALLON	1,451	1,425	26	1.8%
FERGUS	5,731	5,484	247	4.3%
FLATHEAD	30,511	28,855	1,656	5.4%
GALLATIN	27,138	26,493	645	2.4%
GARFIELD	937	923	14	1.5%
GLACIER	5,414	4,937	477	8.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	577	559	18	3.1%
GRANITE	1,230	1,163	67	5.4%
HILL	8,118	7,745	373	4.6%
JEFFERSON	6,063	5,888	175	2.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,403	1,366	37	2.6%
LAKE	10,736	10,105	631	5.9%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,888	25,066	822	3.2%
LIBERTY	985	973	12	1.2%
LINCOLN	7,889	7,267	622	7.9%
MCCONE	1,277	1,244	33	2.6%
MADISON	3,183	3,094	89	2.8%
MEAGHER	962	943	19	2.0%
MINERAL	1,060	997	63	5.9%
MISSOULA	41,277	39,915	1,362	3.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,685	1,592	93	5.5%
PARK	6,452	6,165	287	4.4%
PETROLEUM	311	304	7	2.3%
PHILLIPS	2,759	2,673	86	3.1%
PONDERA	3,038	2,973	65	2.1%
POWDER RIVER	1,385	1,360	25	1.8%
POWELL	2,914	2,833	81	2.8%
PRAIRIE	821	796	25	3.0%
RAVALLI	10,658	10,085	573	5.4%
RICHLAND	5,179	4,921	258	5.0%
ROOSEVELT	5,661	5,021	640	11.3%
ROSEBUD	4,882	4,447	435	8.9%
SANDERS	3,063	2,823	240	7.8%
SHERIDAN	2,516	2,462	54	2.1%
SILVER BOW	13,366	12,502	864	6.5%
STILLWATER	3,418	3,309	109	3.2%
SWEET GRASS	1,483	1,457	26	1.8%
TETON	3,050	2,989	61	2.0%
TOOLE	2,289	2,235	54	2.4%
TREASURE	535	519	16	3.0%
VALLEY	4,569	4,432	137	3.0%
WHEATLAND	1,063	1,038	25	2.4%
WIBAUX	574	558	16	2.8%

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM
JULY 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	408,860	388,156	20,704	5.1%
YELLOWSTONE	64,657	61,711	2,946	4.6%
CASCADE	39,475	37,569	1,906	4.8%
BEAVERHEAD	4,636	4,519	117	2.5%
BIG HORN	4,320	3,688	632	14.6%
BLAINE	3,361	3,100	261	7.8%
BROADWATER	1,380	1,325	55	4.0%
CARBON	4,020	3,826	194	4.8%
CARTER	1,127	1,101	26	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,783	2,727	56	2.0%
CUSTER	6,085	5,899	186	3.1%
DANIELS	1,257	1,212	45	3.6%
DAWSON	5,339	5,202	137	2.6%
DEER LODGE	4,312	3,955	357	8.3%
FALLON	1,505	1,479	26	1.7%
FERGUS	5,761	5,515	246	4.3%
FLATHEAD	30,549	28,643	1,906	6.2%
GALLATIN	27,310	26,690	620	2.3%
GARFIELD	964	943	21	2.2%
GLACIER	5,707	5,047	660	11.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	561	538	23	4.1%
GRANITE	1,276	1,150	126	9.9%
HILL	8,282	7,816	466	5.6%
JEFFERSON	6,011	5,840	171	2.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,460	1,409	51	3.5%
LAKE	10,895	10,166	729	6.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,125	25,072	1,053	4.0%
LIBERTY	1,023	1,014	9	0.9%
LINCOLN	8,055	7,250	805	10.0%
MCCONE	1,329	1,284	45	3.4%
MADISON	3,233	3,158	75	2.3%
MEAGHER	1,002	989	13	1.3%
MINERAL	1,116	1,026	90	8.1%
MISSOULA	41,264	39,512	1,752	4.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,726	1,630	96	5.6%
PARK	6,464	6,227	237	3.7%
PETROLEUM	316	307	9	2.8%
PHILLIPS	2,752	2,662	90	3.3%
PONDERA	3,018	2,932	86	2.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,432	1,404	28	2.0%
POWELL	2,985	2,853	132	4.4%
PRAIRIE	829	805	24	2.9%
RAVALLI	10,918	10,140	778	7.1%
RICHLAND	5,199	4,861	338	6.5%
ROOSEVELT	5,727	5,045	682	11.9%
ROSEBUD	5,014	4,570	444	8.9%
SANDERS	3,116	2,845	271	8.7%
SHERIDAN	2,557	2,510	47	1.8%
SILVER BOW	13,559	12,450	1,109	8.2%
STILLWATER	3,402	3,289	113	3.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,455	1,429	26	1.8%
TETON	3,140	3,069	71	2.3%
TOOLE	2,349	2,287	62	2.6%
TREASURE	522	513	9	1.7%
VALLEY	4,530	4,338	192	4.2%
WHEATLAND	1,063	1,027	36	3.4%
WIBAUX	604	587	17	2.8%

TABLE II
MONTANA
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	403.4	407.1	412.1	410.2	407.2	410.5	408.9	405.6	392.5				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	378.6	383.0	387.5	387.5	384.4	387.8	388.2	387.9	370.6				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	28.5	25.4	29.5	32.3	37.4	43.4	41.2	38.8	31.8				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.8	24.1	24.6	22.9	22.8	22.7	20.7	17.7	21.9				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	5.6%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%	6.7%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%				

1989

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.1	398.9	397.2	401.6	405.6	413.4	415.4	416.1	405.8	404.7	401.5	402.3	405.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.8	368.8	367.2	378.4	383.5	387.8	393.9	396.1	385.9	383.7	377.7	381.2	381.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	25.0	29.4	29.0	38.3	40.6	40.9	39.9	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	38.4	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.3	30.1	30.0	23.2	22.1	25.6	21.5	20.0	19.9	21.0	23.8	21.1	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.0%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1990 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	288.1	287.7	290.2	292.3	297.0	302.0	297.1	297.7	300.1				
TOTAL PRIVATE	218.8	217.6	218.9	220.3	223.9	229.1	231.9	233.4	230.7				
GOODS PRODUCING	35.3	34.2	34.6	35.6	37.7	39.3	40.7	41.4	41.8				
SERVICE PRODUCING	252.8	253.5	255.6	256.7	259.3	262.7	256.4	256.3	258.3				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	183.5	183.4	184.3	184.7	186.2	189.8	191.2	192.0	188.9				
MINING	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6				
METAL MINING	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6				
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0				
CONSTRUCTION	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.5	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.5				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0				
MANUFACTURING	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.5	23.2	23.1	23.7				
DURABLE GOODS	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	14.1	14.5	15.1	15.0	15.0				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.8				
LOGGING	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.7				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0				
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4				
RAILROAD	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8				
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7				
TRADE	78.0	77.4	77.9	78.9	80.0	81.9	82.4	82.5	80.6				
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.3	16.1				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.4				
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9				
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.7				
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6				
FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2				
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3				
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2				
RETAIL TRADE	62.2	61.8	62.1	62.7	64.0	65.7	65.8	66.2	64.5				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4				
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1				
FOOD STORES	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.8				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4				
GAS STATIONS	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6				

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4				
FURNITURE & HOMEFURN	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
EATING & DRINKING	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.4	25.2	26.1	26.0	26.4	25.2				
MISC RETAIL	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8				
DRUG STORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1				
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3				
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.6				
FINANCE	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0				
INSURANCE	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5				
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0				
REAL ESTATE	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5				
SERVICES	72.8	73.4	73.7	73.0	73.3	74.6	75.3	75.7	74.7				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.6	7.7	8.3	8.5	7.9				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3				
AUTO REPAIR & PARKING	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5				
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4				
HEALTH SERVICES	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.8				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0				
HOSPITALS	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1				
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4				
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.7				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2				
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	69.3	70.1	71.3	72.0	73.1	72.9	65.2	64.3	69.4				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.8	12.6	12.8	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.4	14.1				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.3	21.3	20.6	19.5	18.4	19.8				
STATE EDUCATION	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.5	9.7	8.2	7.1	8.6				
OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35.7	36.4	37.0	36.6	37.4	37.6	30.7	31.5	35.5				
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.2	23.9	24.2	24.0	24.3	23.5	16.5	16.2	22.6				
OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.5	12.5	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.1	14.2	15.3	12.9				

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	140.9	142.4	142.9	144.5	145.9	147.0	140.3	141.7	146.8				
TOTAL PRIVATE	104.5	105.0	105.0	106.3	107.2	109.3	109.7	110.7	110.3				
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6				
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1				
MANUFACTURING	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8				
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2				
TCU*	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0				
TRANSPORTATION	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3				
TRADE	36.7	36.4	36.5	37.0	38.0	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.9				
WHOLESALE TRADE	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2				
RETAIL TRADE	32.8	32.5	32.5	32.9	33.9	34.8	34.6	35.2	34.7				
EATING & DRINKING	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.4	14.9				
FIRE**	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4				
FINANCE	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5				
SERVICES	48.3	49.0	48.9	49.4	49.2	49.9	50.4	50.4	50.5				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.4				
HEALTH SERVICES	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.0				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36.4	37.4	37.9	38.2	38.7	37.7	30.6	31.0	36.5				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4				
STATE GOVERNMENT	9.9	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.9	8.4	8.7	9.5				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.1	22.6	22.0	16.3	16.7	21.6				

*TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
**FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Sept. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	193.9	196.6	195.2	189.8	$315.96	$308.45	$307.68	$296.18
MINING	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	$597.14	$594.88	$572.05	$592.86
CONSTRUCTION	9.5	9.5	8.7	9.6	$612.65	$613.62	$593.35	$546.69
MANUFACTURING	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.1	$482.21	$456.06	$447.76	$450.65
Durable Goods	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.0	$468.76	$457.67	$447.98	$434.98
Non-Durable	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.1	$512.13	$455.63	$449.92	$487.22
*TCU	17.5	17.7	17.4	17.1	$532.54	$526.46	$528.24	$485.09
Transportation	11.0	11.1	10.8	11.1	$527.60	$522.44	$524.96	$484.33
Communications	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.0	$538.93	$532.72	$535.04	$487.45
TRADE	71.7	73.5	73.0	70.4	$209.90	$210.60	$214.41	$203.53
Wholesale Trade	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.2	$339.19	$336.34	$345.12	$329.20
Retial Trade	58.3	60.1	59.4	57.2	$180.69	$182.28	$184.22	$174.66
**FIRE	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.3	$316.11	$304.79	$315.83	$292.40
SERVICES	61.6	62.5	62.7	60.2	$259.36	$250.09	$250.89	$240.71

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Sept. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	32.8	$9.46	$9.18	$9.13	$9.03
MINING	40.9	41.6	40.6	41.0	$14.60	$14.30	$14.09	$14.46
CONSTRUCTION	40.2	41.1	40.2	38.8	$15.24	$14.93	$14.76	$14.09
MANUFACTURING	40.9	39.9	38.7	39.6	$11.79	$11.43	$11.57	$11.38
Durable Goods	41.3	40.9	39.4	39.4	$11.35	$11.19	$11.37	$11.04
Non-Durable	39.7	37.5	37.0	40.1	$12.90	$12.15	$12.16	$12.15
*TCU	39.1	39.2	39.1	37.2	$13.62	$13.43	$13.51	$13.04
Transportation	40.0	39.4	39.8	37.4	$13.19	$13.26	$13.19	$12.95
Communications	37.4	38.8	38.0	36.9	$14.41	$13.73	$14.08	$13.21
TRADE	29.9	30.7	31.3	29.8	$7.02	$6.86	$6.85	$6.83
Wholesale Trade	36.2	36.4	36.1	35.9	$9.37	$9.24	$9.56	$9.17
Retial Trade	28.5	29.4	30.2	28.4	$6.34	$6.20	$6.10	$6.15
**FIRE	36.8	35.9	37.2	35.4	$8.59	8.49	$8.49	$8.26
SERVICES	31.4	31.3	31.4	30.9	$8.26	$7.99	$7.99	$7.79

*Transportation/Communication/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1990		1989		1988	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	127.4	125.9	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5
February	128.0	126.4	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7
March	128.7	127.1	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1
April	128.9	127.3	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7
May	129.2	127.5	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2
June	129.9	128.3	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7
July	130.4	128.7	124.4	123.2	118.5	117.2
August	131.6	129.9	124.6	123.2	119.0	117.7
September	132.7	131.1	125.0	123.6	119.8	118.5
October			125.6	124.2	120.2	118.9
November			125.9	124.4	120.3	119.0
December			126.1	124.6	120.5	119.2
Dec-to-Dec %			4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
AVERAGE:			124.0	122.6	118.3	117.0
Ann Avg %			4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Aug. 1990	July 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1988
ALL ITEMS	132.7	0.8	1.8	6.2	10.8
Food & Bevarages	133.0	0.2	0.5	5.6	10.7
Housing	130.5	0.2	1.0	5.0	8.8
Apparel & Upkeep	126.8	3.8	5.0	5.7	7.6
Transportation	123.0	2.0	3.9	8.2	12.1
Medical Care	165.8	0.5	1.4	9.3	18.1
Entertainment	134.1	0.8	1.1	4.9	10.6
Other Goods & Services	162.6	1.4	2.1	7.5	16.1

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstiutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	July To Sept 1990	July To Sept 1989	Year-to-Date 1990	Year-to-Date 1989
STATE OF MONTANA	790	748	2502	2347
GREAT FALLS MSA	58	49	196	164
BILLINGS MSA	91	97	321	320
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	70	120	211	278
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	50	55	204	159
BEAVERHEAD	8	4	33	19
DEER LODGE	3	5	14	19
GRANITE	6	3	16	7
MADISON	10	10	28	29
POWELL	3	2	15	10
SILVER BOW	20	31	98	75
BOZEMAN LFA	95	85	273	255
GALLATIN	76	60	204	194
MEAGHER	2	3	9	4
PARK	17	22	60	57
GLASGOW LFA	16	16	55	55
DANIELS	3	3	8	5
PHILLIPS	0	2	8	6
ROOSEVELT	6	2	16	20
SHERIDAN	2	4	8	9
VALLEY	5	5	15	15
GLENDIVE LFA	15	18	46	61
DAWSON	3	4	18	19
GARFIELD	1	0	2	2
MCCONE	2	1	3	3
PRAIRIE	1	3	3	6
RICHLAND	8	9	19	28
WIBAUX	0	1	1	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	31	16	83	63
BIG HORN	4	4	19	18
CARBON	12	5	33	28
STILLWATER	13	5	22	13
SWEET GRASS	2	2	9	4

AREAS	July To Sept 1990	July To Sept 1989	Year-to-Date 1990	Year-to-Date 1989
HAVRE LFA	21	11	62	47
BLAINE	6	3	14	10
HILL	14	7	45	29
LIBERTY	1	1	3	8
HELENA LFA	54	35	158	148
BROADWATER	4	4	13	8
JEFFERSON	6	3	16	7
LEWIS & CLARK	44	28	129	133
KALISPELL LFA	117	104	340	312
FLATHEAD	77	65	230	200
LAKE	20	20	53	53
LINCOLN	20	19	57	59
LEWISTOWN LFA	23	10	56	44
FERGUS	15	6	32	24
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	0	3	0
JUDITH BASIN	2	0	8	1
MUSSELSHELL	4	2	10	10
PETROLEUM	1	0	1	1
WHEATLAND	0	2	2	8
MILES CITY LFA	23	11	63	65
CARTER	0	1	4	2
CUSTER	12	4	27	27
FALLON	1	1	3	8
POWDER RIVER	3	0	8	5
ROSEBUD	7	5	18	22
TREASURE	0	0	3	1
MISSOULA LFA	110	101	366	301
MINERAL	4	2	15	12
MISSOULA	77	67	240	198
RAVALLI	22	22	95	69
SANDERS	7	10	16	22
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	16	20	68	75
CHOUTEAU	7	0	15	6
GLACIER	3	2	18	17
PONDERA	3	8	8	22
TETON	2	7	14	17
TOOLE	1	3	13	13

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.
Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. Benchmarking - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
Main & Satellite Ofc.
624 N. 24th Street
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
730 N. Montana
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-4259)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

FLATHEAD
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(752-5627)

LEWISTOWN
300 First Ave. N.
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
317 Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

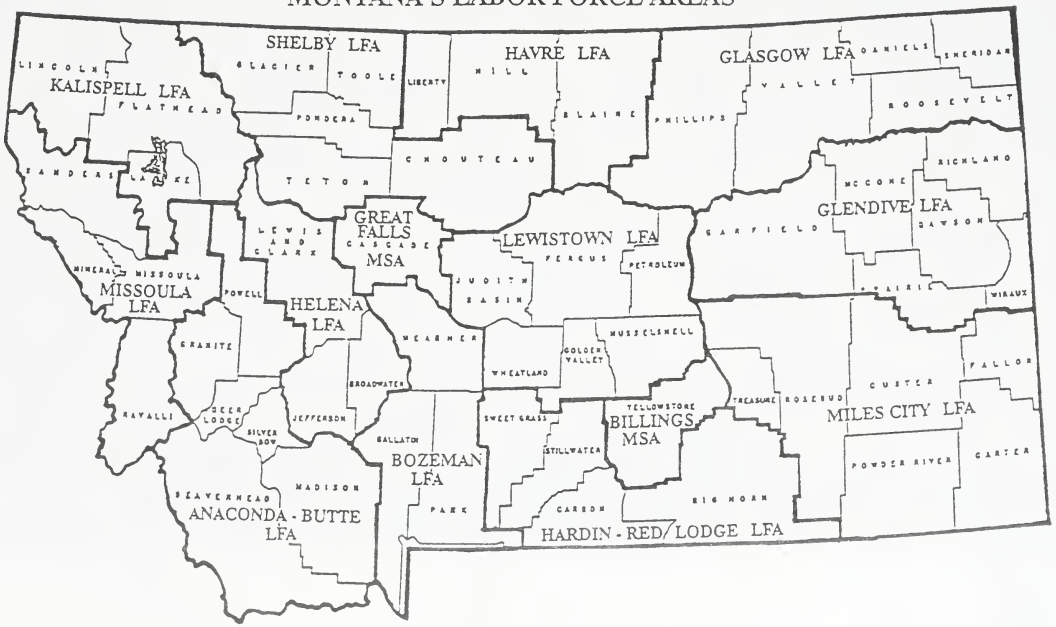
SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

MONTANA'S LABOR FORCE AREAS



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